

## Public Law 90-487

## AN ACT

August 15, 1968  
[H. R. 15794]

To provide for United States standards and a national inspection system for grain, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States Grain Standards Act, consisting of part B of "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes", approved August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 446, at 482), as amended (7 U.S.C. 71-87), is hereby amended to read as follows:

United States  
Grain Standards  
Act.

## "SHORT TITLE

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'United States Grain Standards Act'.

## "DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 2. Grain is an essential source of the world's total supply of human food and animal feed and is merchandised in interstate and foreign commerce. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress, for the promotion and protection of such commerce in the interests of producers, merchandisers, warehousemen, processors, and consumers of grain, and the general welfare of the people of the United States, to provide for the establishment of official United States standards for grain, to promote the uniform application thereof by official inspection personnel, and to provide for an official inspection system for grain; with the objectives that grain may be marketed in an orderly manner and that trading in grain may be facilitated.

## "DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 3. When used in this Act, except where the context requires otherwise—

"(a) the term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States or his delegates;

"(b) the term 'Department of Agriculture' means the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(c) the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity;

"(d) the term 'United States' means the States (including Puerto Rico) and the territories and possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia);

"(e) the term 'State' means any one of the States (including Puerto Rico) or territories or possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia);

"(f) the term 'interstate or foreign commerce' means commerce from any State to or through any other State, or to or through any foreign country;

"(g) the term 'grain' means corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, grain sorghum, soybeans, mixed grain, and any other food grains, feed grains, and oilseeds for which standards are established under section 4 of this Act;

"(h) the term 'export grain' means grain for shipment from the United States to any place outside thereof;

"(i) the term 'official inspection' means the determination and the certification, by official inspection personnel, of the kind, class, quality, or condition of grain, under standards provided for in this Act; or, upon request of the interested person applying for

inspection, the quantity of sacks of grain, or other facts relating to grain under other criteria approved by the Secretary under this Act (the term 'officially inspected' shall be construed accordingly);

"(j) the term 'official inspection personnel' means employees of State or other governmental agencies or commercial agencies or other persons who are licensed to perform all or specified functions involved in official inspection under this Act; employees of the Department of Agriculture who are authorized to supervise official inspection and to conduct appeal inspection or initial inspection of United States grain in Canadian ports;

"(k) the term 'official inspection mark' means any symbol prescribed by regulations of the Secretary to show the official determination of an official inspection;

"(l) the term 'official grade designation' means a numerical or sample grade designation, specified in the standards provided for in this Act;

"(m) the term 'official inspection agency' means the agency or person located at an inspection point designated by the Secretary for the conduct of official inspection under this Act;

"(n) the terms 'official certificate' and 'official form' mean, respectively, a certificate or other form prescribed by regulations of the Secretary under this Act;

"(o) the term 'official sample' means a sample obtained from a lot of grain by, and submitted for official inspection by, official inspection personnel (the term 'official sampling' shall be construed accordingly);

"(p) the term 'submitted sample' means a sample submitted by or for an interested person for official inspection, other than an official sample;

"(q) the term 'lot' means a specific quantity of grain identified as such;

"(r) the term 'interested person' means any person having a contract or other financial interest in grain as the owner, seller, purchaser, warehouseman, or carrier, or otherwise;

"(s) the verb 'ship' with respect to grain means transfer physical possession of the grain to another person for the purpose of transportation by any means of conveyance, or transport one's own grain by any means of conveyance;

"(t) the terms 'false', 'incorrect', and 'misleading' mean, respectively, false, incorrect, and misleading in any particular;

"(u) the term 'deceptive loading, handling, or sampling' means any manner of loading, handling, or sampling that deceives or tends to deceive official inspection personnel, as specified by regulations of the Secretary under this Act.

#### "STANDARDS

"SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary is authorized to investigate the handling, grading, and transportation of grain and to fix and establish standards of kind, class, quality, and condition for corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, grain sorghum, soybeans, mixed grain, and such other grains as in his judgment the usages of the trade may warrant and permit, and the Secretary is authorized to amend or revoke such standards whenever the necessities of the trade may require.

"(b) Before establishing, amending, or revoking any standards under this Act, the Secretary shall publish notice of the proposal and give interested persons opportunity to submit data, views, and arguments thereon and, upon request, an opportunity to present data, views, and arguments orally in an informal manner. No standards established or amendments or revocations of standards under this Act shall become

effective less than one calendar year after promulgation thereof, unless in the judgment of the Secretary, the public health, interest, or safety require that they become effective sooner.

“OFFICIAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN EXPORT GRAIN

“SEC. 5. Whenever standards are effective under section 4 of this Act for any grain, no person shall ship from the United States to any place outside thereof any lot of such grain that is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless such lot is officially inspected in accordance with such standards on the basis of official samples taken after final elevation as the grain is being loaded aboard, or while it is in, the final carrier in which it is to be transported from the United States, and unless a valid official certificate showing the official grade designation of the lot of grain is promptly furnished by the shipper, or his agent, to the consignee with the bill of lading or other shipping documents covering the shipment: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may waive any requirement of this section with respect to shipments from or to any area or any other class of shipments when in his judgment it is impracticable to provide official inspection with respect to such shipments.

Waiver authority.

“REQUIRED USE OF OFFICIAL GRADE DESIGNATIONS AND PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN GRAIN

“SEC. 6. (a) Whenever standards are effective under section 4 of this Act for any grain no person shall in any sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale, which involves the shipment of such grain in interstate or foreign commerce, describe such grain as being of any grade in any advertising, price quotation, other negotiation of sale, contract of sale, invoice, bill of lading, other document, or description on bags or other containers of the grain, other than by an official grade designation, with or without additional information as to specified factors: *Provided,* That the description of such grain by any proprietary brand name or trademark that does not resemble an official grade designation, or with respect to interstate commerce, by the use of one or more grade factor designations set forth in the official United States standards for grain, or by other factor information shall not be deemed to be a description of grain as being of any grade.

“(b) No person shall, in any sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale, of any grain which involves the shipment of such grain from the United States to any place outside thereof, knowingly describe such grain by any official grade designation, or other description, which is false or misleading.

“OFFICIAL INSPECTION AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

“SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary is authorized to cause official inspection under the standards provided for in section 4 of this Act to be made of all grain required to be officially inspected as provided in section 5 of this Act, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe.

“(b) The Secretary is further authorized, upon request of any interested person, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to cause official inspection to be made with respect to any grain whether by official sample, submitted sample, or otherwise within the United States or with respect to United States grain in Canadian ports under standards provided for in section 4 of this Act, or, upon request of the interested person, under other criteria approved by the Secretary for determining the kind, class, quality, or condition of grain, or quantity of sacks of grain, or other facts relating to grain, whenever in his

judgment providing such service will effectuate any of the objectives stated in section 2 of this Act.

Reinspections  
and appeal inspec-  
tions.

“(c) The regulations prescribed by the Secretary under this Act shall include provisions for reinspections and appeal inspections; cancellation of certificates superseded by reinspections and appeal inspections. The Secretary may provide by regulation that samples obtained by or for employees of the Department of Agriculture for purposes of official inspection shall become the property of the United States, and such samples may be disposed of without regard to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

63 Stat. 377.

“(d) Certificates issued and not canceled under this Act shall be received by all officers and all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the facts stated therein.

Fees.

“(e) The Secretary may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, charge and collect reasonable fees to cover the estimated total cost of official inspection except when the inspection is performed by employees of an official inspection agency. The fees authorized by this paragraph shall, as nearly as practicable and after taking into consideration any proceeds from the sale of samples, cover the costs of the Department of Agriculture incident to the performance of appeal and Canadian port inspection services for which the fees are collected, including supervisory and administrative costs. Such fees, and the proceeds from the sale of samples obtained for purposes of official inspection which become the property of the United States, shall be deposited into a fund which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of the Department of Agriculture incident to providing official inspection services.

“(f) Not more than one inspection agency for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be operative at one time for any one city, town, or other area, but this subsection shall not be applicable to prevent any inspection agency from operating in any area in which it was operative on the date of enactment of this subsection.

#### “LICENSES AND AUTHORIZATIONS

“SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized to issue a license to any individual upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such individual is competent, and is employed by an official inspection agency to perform all or specified functions involved in official inspection; to authorize any competent employee of the Department of Agriculture to perform all or specified functions involved in supervisory or appeal inspection or initial inspection of United States grain in Canadian ports; and to license any other competent individual to perform specified functions involved in official inspection under a contract with the Department of Agriculture. No person shall perform any official inspection functions for purposes of this Act unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license or authorization from the Secretary under this Act.

Licenses, termi-  
nation and suspen-  
sion.

“(b) All classes of licenses issued under this Act shall terminate triennially on a date or dates to be fixed by regulation of the Secretary: *Provided*, That any license shall be suspended automatically when the licensee ceases to be employed by an official inspection agency or to operate independently under the terms of a contract for the conduct of any functions involved in official inspection under this Act: *Provided further*, That subject to paragraph (c) of this section, such license shall be reinstated if the licensee is employed by an official inspection agency or resumes operation under such a contract within one year of the suspension date and the license has not expired in the interim.



“(c) The Secretary may require such examinations and reexaminations as he may deem warranted to determine the competence of any applicants for licenses, licensees, or employees of the Department of Agriculture, to perform any official inspection function under this Act.

Applicants, examination.

“(d) Persons employed by an official inspection agency and persons performing official inspection functions under contracts with the Department of Agriculture shall not, unless otherwise employed by the Federal Government, be deemed to be employees of the Federal Government of the United States.

“REFUSAL OF RENEWAL, OR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION, OF LICENSES

“SEC. 9. The Secretary may refuse to renew, or may suspend or revoke, any license issued under this Act whenever, after the licensee has been afforded an opportunity for a hearing, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent, or has inspected grain for purposes of this Act by any standard or criteria other than as provided for in this Act, or has issued, or caused the issuance of, any false or incorrect official certificate or other official form, or has knowingly or carelessly inspected grain improperly under this Act, or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, or has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose, or has otherwise violated any provision of this Act or of the regulations prescribed or instructions issued to him by the Secretary under this Act. The Secretary may, without first affording the licensee an opportunity for a hearing, suspend any license temporarily pending final determination whenever the Secretary deems such action to be in the best interests of the official inspection system under this Act.

“REFUSAL OF OFFICIAL INSPECTION

“SEC. 10. (a) The Secretary may (for such period, or indefinitely, as he deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Act) refuse to provide official inspection otherwise available under this Act with respect to any grain offered for inspection, or owned, wholly or in part, by any person if he determines (1) that the individual (or in case such person is a partnership, any general partner; or in case such person is a corporation, any officer, director, or holder or owner of more than 10 per centum of the voting stock; or in case such person is an unincorporated association or other business entity, any officer or director thereof) has been convicted of any violation of section 13 of this Act, or that official inspection has been refused for any of the above-specified causes (for a period which has not expired) to such person, or any other person conducting a business with which the former was, at the time such cause existed, or is responsibly connected; and (2) that providing official inspection with respect to such grain would be inimical to the integrity of the official inspection service.

“(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a person shall be deemed to be responsibly connected with a business if he was or is a partner, officer, director, or holder or owner of 10 per centum or more of its voting stock, or an employee in a managerial or executive capacity.

“(c) Before official inspection is refused to any person under paragraph (a), such person shall be afforded opportunity for a hearing.

Hearing.

"PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

"SEC. 11. No person licensed or authorized by the Secretary to perform any official inspection function under this Act, or employed by the Secretary in otherwise carrying out any of the provisions of this Act, shall, during the term of such license, authorization, or employment, (a) be financially interested (directly or otherwise) in any business entity owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse or engaged in the merchandising of grain, or (b) be in the employment of, or accept gratuities from, any such entity, or (c) be engaged in any other kind of activity specified by regulation of the Secretary as involving a conflict of interest: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may license qualified employees of any grain elevators or warehouses to perform official sampling functions, under such conditions as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe, and the Secretary may by regulation provide such other exceptions to the restrictions of this section as he determines are consistent with the purposes of this Act.

Sampling functions.

"RECORDS

Requirements.

"SEC. 12. (a) Every official inspection agency and every person licensed to perform any official inspection function under this Act shall maintain such samples of officially inspected grain and such other records as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe for the purpose of administration and enforcement of this Act.

"(b) Every official inspection agency required to maintain records under this section shall keep such records for a period of two years after the inspection or transaction, which is the subject of the record, occurred: *Provided, however,* That grain samples shall be required to be maintained only for such period not in excess of ninety days as the Secretary, after consultation with the grain trade and taking into account the needs and circumstances of local markets, shall prescribe; and in specific cases other records may be required by the Secretary to be maintained for not more than three years in addition to said two-year period whenever in his judgment the retention of such records for the longer period is necessary for the effective administration and enforcement of this Act.

Access to records.

"(c) Every official inspection agency required to maintain records under this section shall permit any authorized representative of the Secretary to have access to, and to copy, such records at all reasonable times.

"PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC. 13. (a) No person shall—

"(1) knowingly falsely make, issue, alter, forge, or counterfeit any official certificate or other official form or official inspection mark;

"(2) knowingly utter, publish, or use as true any falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited official certificate or other official form or official inspection mark, or knowingly possess, without promptly notifying the Secretary or his representative, or fail to surrender to such a representative upon demand, any falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited official inspection certificate or other official form, or any device for making any official inspection mark or simulation thereof, or knowingly possess any grain in a container bearing any falsely made, issued, altered, forged, or counterfeited official inspection mark without promptly giving such notice;

“(3) knowingly cause or attempt (whether successfully or not) to cause the issuance of a false or incorrect official certificate or other official form by any means, including but not limited to deceptive loading, handling, or sampling of grain, or submitting grain for official inspection knowing that it has been deceptively loaded, handled, or sampled, without disclosing such knowledge to the official inspection personnel before official sampling;

“(4) alter any official sample of grain in any manner or, knowing that an official sample has been altered, thereafter represent it as an official sample;

“(5) knowingly use any official grade designation or official inspection mark on any container of grain by means of a tag, label, or otherwise, unless the grain in such container was officially inspected on the basis of an official sample taken while the grain was being loaded into or was in such container and the grain was found to qualify for such designation or mark;

“(6) knowingly make any false representation that any grain has been officially inspected, or officially inspected and found to be of a particular kind, class, quality, condition, or quantity, or that particular facts have been established with respect to grain by official inspection under this Act;

“(7) improperly influence, or attempt to improperly influence, any official inspection personnel or any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture with respect to the performance of his duties under this Act;

“(8) forcibly assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any official inspection personnel or any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture in, or on account of, the performance of his duties under this Act;

“(9) falsely represent that he is licensed or authorized to perform an official inspection function under this Act;

“(10) use any false or misleading means in connection with the making or filing of an application for official inspection; or

“(11) violate any provision of section 5, 6, 8, 11, or 12 of this Act.

“(b) No person licensed or authorized to perform any function under this Act shall—

“(1) commit any offense prohibited by subsection (a);

“(2) knowingly perform improperly any official sampling or other official inspection function under this Act;

“(3) knowingly execute or issue any false or incorrect official certificate or other official form; or

“(4) accept money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty.

“(c) An offense shall be deemed to have been committed knowingly under this Act if it resulted from gross negligence or was committed with knowledge of the pertinent facts.

#### “PENALTIES

“SEC. 14. (a) Any person who commits any offense prohibited by section 13 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to imprisonment for not more than six months, a fine of not more than \$3,000 or both such imprisonment and fine; but if such offense is committed after one conviction of such person under this section has become final, such person shall be subject to imprison-

ment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both such imprisonment and fine.

“(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the Secretary to report minor violations of this Act for criminal prosecution whenever he believes that the public interest will be adequately served by a suitable written notice or warning.

#### “RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF OTHERS

“SEC. 15. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any association, partnership, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such association, partnership, or corporation as well as that of the person.

#### “GENERAL AUTHORITIES

“SEC. 16. The Secretary is authorized to conduct such investigations, hold such hearings, require such reports from any official inspection agency or any person, and prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to effectuate the purposes or provisions of this Act. Whether any certificate, other form, representation, designation, or other description is false, incorrect, or misleading within the meaning of this Act shall be determined by tests made in accordance with such procedures as the Secretary may adopt to effectuate the objectives of this Act, if the relevant facts are determinable by such tests. Proceedings under section 9 or 10 of this Act for refusal to renew, or for suspension or revocation of, a license, or for refusal of official inspection service not required by section 5 of this Act, shall not, unless requested by the respondent, be subject to the administrative procedure provisions in sections 554, 556, and 557 of title 5, United States Code.

80 Stat. 384.

#### “ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Subpena power.

“SEC. 17. (a) For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to copy any documentary evidence of any person with respect to whom such authority is exercised; and the Secretary shall have power to require by subpena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of all such documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation, and may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

“(b) Such attendance of witnesses, and the production of such documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the United States, at any designated place of hearing. In case of disobedience to a subpena the Secretary may invoke the aid of any court designated in paragraph (h) of this section in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.

“(c) Any such court within the jurisdiction of which such inquiry is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena issued to any person, issue an order requiring such person to appear before the Secretary or to produce documentary evidence if so ordered, or to give evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

“(d) Witnesses summoned before the Secretary shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the

Witnesses, court order requiring attendance and testimony.

Fees and mileage costs.



United States, and witnesses from whom depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

“(e) Any person who shall neglect or refuse to attend and testify, or to answer any lawful inquiry, or to produce documentary evidence, if in his power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirement of the Secretary, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to the penalties set forth in section 14 of this Act.

“(f) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence before the Secretary, or in obedience to the subpoena of the Secretary, or in any cause or proceeding, criminal or otherwise, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this Act, or of any amendments thereto, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that any individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

“(g) Any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture who shall make public any information obtained under this Act by the Department of Agriculture, without its authority, unless directed by the court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to the penalties set forth in section 14 of this Act.

“(h) The United States district courts, the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the highest court of American Samoa, and the United States courts of the other territories and possessions of the United States shall have jurisdiction in cases arising under this Act.

#### “RELATION TO STATE AND LOCAL LAWS; SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

“SEC. 18. (a) No State or subdivision thereof may require the inspection or description in accordance with any standards of kind, class, quality, condition, or other characteristics of grain as a condition of shipment, or sale, of such grain in interstate or foreign commerce, or require any license for, or impose any other restrictions upon, the performance of any official inspection function under this Act by official inspection personnel. Otherwise nothing in this Act shall invalidate any law or other provision of any State or subdivision thereof in the absence of a conflict with this Act.

“(b) If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

#### “APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 19. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act to the extent that financing is not obtained from the fees and sale of samples as provided for in section 7 of this Act.”

Refusal to  
testify, prohibi-  
tion.

Information, un-  
lawful disclosure;  
penalty.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 2. This Act shall become effective one hundred and eighty days after enactment hereof, except that the repeal of the mandatory inspection provisions with respect to grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate commerce shall become effective thirty days after enactment hereof and the provisions of sections 6(a) and 13(a) (5) of the United States Grain Standards Act, as amended by this Act shall then become effective with respect to such grain.

Approved August 15, 1968.

Public Law 90-488

AN ACT

August 15, 1968  
[S. 1504]

To amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to provide for loans for enterprises to supplement farm income and for farm conversion to recreation, remove the annual ceiling on insured loans, increase the amount of unsold insured loans that may be made out of the fund, raise the aggregate annual limits on grants, establish a flexible loan interest rate, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, is further amended as follows:

The first sentence of section 303 is amended to read as follows: "Loans may be made or insured under this subtitle for (1) acquiring, enlarging, or improving farms, including farm buildings, land and water development, use and conservation, (2) recreational uses and facilities, (3) enterprises needed to supplement farm income, (4) refinancing existing indebtedness, and (5) loan closing costs."

SEC. 2. Section 304 is amended by inserting "(a)" after "subtitle", and by changing the period at the end of the section to a comma and adding the following: "not including recreational uses and facilities, and (b) without regard to the requirements of sections 302 (2) and (3), to individual farmowners or tenants to finance outdoor recreational enterprises or to convert to recreational uses their farming or ranching operations, including those heretofore financed under this title."

SEC. 3. Section 306(a) (2) is amended by changing "\$50,000,000" to "\$100,000,000".

SEC. 4. The last sentence of section 306(a) (3) is amended by changing "1968" to "1971".

SEC. 5. Section 306(a) (6) is amended by changing "\$5,000,000" to "\$15,000,000".

SEC. 6. Section 308 is amended by striking the word "Loans" from the beginning of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "Until October 1, 1971, loans" and by striking the comma after the word "Secretary" and the phrase "aggregating not more than \$450,000,000 in any one year."

Consolidated  
Farmers Home  
Administration  
Act of 1961,  
amendment.

75 Stat. 307.  
7 USC 1923.

7 USC 1924.

7 USC 1922.

79 Stat. 931.  
7 USC 1926.

7 USC 1928.